

proper manner. Whenever a majority proposed its means of obstruction, it was to be the duty of the minority to oppose it. The rule of the senate and to use them as a means to deprive the senate of its power and make laws for the people of the United States. When the rule could not be made use of to promote legislation but to obstruct it, then it was the duty of the minority to oppose it. The rule of the senate would have to be adopted to prevent obstruction. There was no legislative body in the world that had not some power to control debate, some closure rule or some means by which the majority could pass laws. If there was, he would like to know it. The senate, therefore, would have to follow the example of other legislative bodies. It would have to follow the example recently set by the house of commons in England and by the house of representatives in the United States, and which prevailed in France and all countries having an organized legislature. In every executive body in Europe that he knew of there was a power to limit debate within the bounds of reason so that the majority might exercise power and that the laws might be passed.

**He Would Limit Debate.**  
In his judgment the best way would be in the next session to have the committee on rules strengthened to a larger number, and to let that committee take and examine all these various rules, and carefully limiting debate and giving to the majority an opportunity to express its opinion, to prescribe some reasonable rules by which the majority should fix the time when the final vote should be taken.

Mr. Sherman then went on to call attention to the important legislation which had to be disposed of. The senate, he said, had been in session over three months and not a single measure of importance had been passed. The house of representatives had performed its duty, but the senate was slandering along unable to have a single vote on any important question. "If this continues," Mr. Sherman added, "the senate will be a marked body. It will no longer command the respect of an intelligent and active people. We are men of action in the United States, and the senate ought not to be a great log that weighs down and obstructs legislation. We must, therefore, resort to some way by which the power of the majority may be exercised."

**Republicans Not Obstructionists.**  
The president of the United States has expressed his opinion, and on this side, have not obstructed the opinion of the president. We do not believe in him; we do not believe in his policy; we are under no obligation to him. And yet we furnish nearly two-thirds of the vote to pass the pending bill, while the party which the president represents stands here unable to formulate a policy and to say what it desires. If they do not agree, Mr. President, in this bill, let them say so. Let them formulate something else. There are three or four important measures of public interest that demand solution at the hands of the senate, but this bill stands in the way. One is whether you shall continue the purchase of silver bullion. On that, honest men may differ. I believed in that policy and wanted to give it longer and more beneficial experience. We have tried it, and according to our humble judgment we think that, on the whole, it is not wise to continue it farther. We have now \$70,000,000 of silver dollars coined, or we have the bullion to coin it; or we have besides \$75,000,000 of silver coined and in wide circulation as what is called subsidiary coin. We have silver bullion enough to supply all that can be coined in the next two or three years. Therefore we acquiesce in the representation of the president that the purchase of silver bullion threatens to create a disturbance in the markets of the world and tends to create a want of confidence in our ability to maintain a parity of gold and silver.

**Parity of Metals Has Failed.**  
We have tried the experiment and we believe that it has failed. The price of silver has decreased, notwithstanding the enormous purchases of it by the government. This is a proposition to demonetize silver. We have more silver now in the United States than we ever had before in our whole previous history. No one proposes to disturb that silver. On the contrary we would be glad to join with our friends on the other side of the chamber to increase the subsidiary coin. That I believe is the coin which the people of this country desire rather than large dollars, and any other measure which tends to promote the use of silver we are ready and willing to help. The president suggests, however, that the best of measures is first to kill all the present silver purchase laws. We think so too, and that the other side does not think so; and these vote is defeat. They have the matter in their hands. Let them agree upon something. I think that if the republicans were to offer the ten commandments of the Lord's prayer, the democrats would oppose them. Now we do not stand in that attitude. We ask our brother senators on the other side to meet together and consult with each other. If they do not like the president's plan let them give us some other, in God's name, and let us settle this question. If we can agree with you, we will do so. If we cannot agree with you, we will not follow your example, but will give you a manly no.

**Duty of Carlisle.**  
I have seen a letter from the secretary of the treasury showing that there will be a deficit of \$50,000,000 this year. That is a debt that is being contracted by the people of the United States and congress refuses to furnish the money to meet this growing deficit. If Mr. Carlisle does his duty he will at once, today or tomorrow or at the earliest hour, stop the expenditure of all money where it is not fixed by law and where it is not imperative. He ought to suspend the execution of public buildings and all public improvements. The only way of going on and spending at the rate of more than \$5,000,000 a month beyond our revenue is utterly indefensible in a government like ours. The idea that we are not even willing to give our note for the payment of the money (referring to the issue of bonds) is a grotesque one. I have shown on the other side that it is unpopular to increase the public debt, but we are increasing the public debt by owing. Think of a great government owing to its people. This ought not to be, and the difficulty should be met at once by the senate and by congress. There are questions which cannot be evaded. We must decide this all over question some way or other. If you (meaning the democrats) cannot do it and will refuse to do it, the senate changes we will fix it on this side of the chamber and do it. The best we can with our silver friends, who belong to us and who are blood of our blood and bone of our bone. But you are in the proper duty, and therefore I beg of you not to repudiate or in anger to perform it. You have the supreme honor of being able to settle this question, and you ought to do it. That is all that I can say.

**Against Absolute Repetition.**  
Mr. Morgan—I would like to know whether the senator from Ohio will vote for the unconditional repeal of the silver law called the Sherman act.

Mr. Sherman—No, not as other men

who understands the subject would do it, in my judgment. To do it would be to destroy and leave unprotected the \$150,000,000 of treasury notes outstanding. It would be to draw out from the treasury the great sum of money collected. These belonging to the national banks for bank note redemption. There are many provisions in that law which no man would vote to repeal, and if the senator from Alabama will read it carefully and ponder the subject he will understand why it should not be repealed. The only provision in that bill about which there is dispute is the provision for the purchase of silver bullion. Every other feature of it is agreed to unanimously by both houses of congress and by the conferees of both houses. My honorable friend would not propose to repeal it if he could study the question in all of its details.

Mr. Morgan—I have studied it and I will offer an amendment to repeal the whole act and will ask a vote upon it.  
Mr. Sherman—I shall vote against it with the greatest pleasure, and I have no doubt that two-thirds of the senators of the other side will do the same.

**Promised to Try It.**  
Mr. Morgan—Very well, we will try it. Mr. Sherman—That is precisely what we want you to do. Why do we sit here without a single vote upon any question. If we will try tomorrow after the long debate which has been had and if we dispose of the question as we think best for the people of the United States, we will gladden the hearts of millions of laboring men who are being deprived of employment; we will relieve the business cares of thousands of men whose whole fortunes are embarked in trading; we will relieve the farmer and facilitate transporting his products to foreign countries, which is now closing by the want of money. There is no money to buy cotton and corn and wheat for foreign consumption. Break down this barrier now maintained by the senate of the United States, break up this filibustering and obstruction to the will of the majority; give the senate force and power to pass this bill and pass it, and in two days the skies will brighten; business will resume its ordinary course and all the clouds which lowered upon your house shall be in the deep bosom of the ocean buried. [Applause.] Adjourned.

Mr. Voorhees' motion then prevailed by a vote of 45 to 5 and at 5:30 the senate took a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

**BURROWS PROTESTED.**

Forced an Amendment in Proof of Loyalty Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—In the house today Mr. Cullerton, from the committee on judiciary, called up bill amending the revised statutes so as to dispense with proof of loyalty during the late war of the rebellion as a prerequisite to being restored or admitted to the pension roll to any person who would otherwise be entitled thereto under existing laws, and also proof of loyalty shall not be necessary in any application for bounty land where the proof otherwise shows that the applicant is entitled thereto.

Mr. Burrows entered his protest against the measure. He knew that his protest would do no good, as he was in a minority. But this was a most important time to restore to the pension rolls men who were loyal to the government with one hand when with the other hand the present administration was striking from the rolls thousands of men who had defended the government in its hour of need.

Mr. Oates, who was in charge of the bill, modified it so that it would not apply to pension claimants, but only to bounty land claimants. The bill was then passed.

The house then resumed consideration of the Cox bill, for the better control of national banks. Mr. Lockwood opposed the bill. It was proposed for good, and its passage at this time would work an absolute injury to the national banks and to the people of the country. It was time for congress to cease its attacks upon national banks. After further discussion the bill was passed by a majority of 150 yeas and 100 nays, without dissenting.

**DID LEGITIMATE BUSINESS.**

Van Slyke Talks of Guaranty Investment Company's Methods.

PORT WATKIN, Oct. 17.—I. M. Van Slyke, ex president of the Guaranty Investment company of Nevada, Mo., who was indicted by the federal grand jury of Chicago yesterday, and whose home is in this city, was seen by a United Press representative this morning and talked very freely concerning his company and its methods. "The action taken at Chicago," said Mr. Van Slyke, "is simply the persecution of the life insurance companies, with which we have had to contend from the inception of our enterprise. The business is based upon the same principles that underlie life insurance, and it is just exactly as legitimate in all respects as life insurance. We have redeemed \$30,000 worth of bonds in this city during the past four months at an average cost of \$90 per bond."

**IT'S A QUEER WOMAN**  
—who cannot understand the benefit to be derived from the use of Doctor Farnum's Favorite Prescription. Did you ever see a sickly woman with bright eyes, clear skin, and rosy cheeks? Or a healthy one without them? A woman can live in full health, do more work, have more pleasure, and be more contented, by taking the Prescription. When the body functions are not regular the woman is debilitated. As a support for nervous exhausted, overworked women, it's an invigorating tonic, a softening and strengthening nervine, builds, it beautifies. It's the only remedy for the chronic weakness and irregularities that's guaranteed to benefit or cure, or the money paid for it refunded.

If suffering from Catarrh try Dr. Farnum's Remedy. \$2.00 reward if you can't be cured.

**TO ANY LADY**—Who is afflicted with Female weakness, indigestion, or any form of female trouble, I will send her a box of Dr. Farnum's Favorite Prescription, with full directions for its use, and a full refund of the money paid for it.

Druggists, Grocers, etc.,

Against Absolute Repetition.

Mr. Morgan—I would like to know whether the senator from Ohio will vote for the unconditional repeal of the silver law called the Sherman act.

Mr. Sherman—No, not as other men

## FRANKLIN'S MAXIM THE BEST POLICY

Why it is So, and How it is Proved in a Specific Instance—How a Large Business Was Built Up.

"Honesty is the best policy."

So wrote Benjamin Franklin, the first American philosopher, and the truth of the phrase is agreed to by everybody.

It is only by the exercise of absolute honesty that any strong permanent business can be built up. Dishonest methods, false representations, unmet promises or deception of any kind will either cripple or destroy any business.

It is by honest and efficient work, by meeting every promise that they make, by candid, straightforward and truthful conduct, that Drs. Copeland and Graham have built up the large practice in nose, throat, lung and stomach diseases, which they now possess.

Drs. Copeland and Graham assert that they can, and do cure, certain diseases, and they present every week the testimony of your friends and neighbors, proving this assertion.

Drs. Copeland and Graham have the largest practice in nose, throat, lung and stomach diseases in this city. They give universal satisfaction. Their fees are so low as to be astonishing. They effect a cure in every case that they undertake that is curable. FREE CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION.

**GAINED THIRTY POUNDS.**

Thousands of people are now going through Mrs. Withers' experience, which was that of unsuccessful treatment extending over a period of years, until she put herself under the care of Drs. Copeland and Graham.

Unlike many a "Doubting Thomas," she believed that as Drs. Copeland and Graham had cured others of similar troubles they could cure her. Was she successful in her efforts to obtain a cure can be seen from the following statement which was written at Mrs. ANNA M. WITHERS, 1200 Reynolds Av., a month covers every thing, including medicine. Write for symptom blanks.

"When I first went under treatment I had pain in the back, over my eyes, in my left side, around my heart, and could not breathe without my mouth being open. I could not walk a block, had no appetite and was almost a skeleton. I thought I had heart disease or consumption and doctored for fifteen years. Physicians and friends said I would die of consumption, and many said I would never get out again."

"I can tell the people I am a new person and am in better health than I have been since I was fifteen years old. I cannot say too much for Drs. Copeland and Graham, for I never expected to be well again. In a few months I gained over thirty pounds. I was nearly blind and my eyes are now so improved that I can see twice as well as before."

**\$5 A MONTH THE ONLY CHARGE.**

**Copeland Medical Institute.**

DRS. COPELAND AND GRAHAM.

Permanently Located at

192 EAST FULTON STREET.

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Specialties: Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Diseases, Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Consumption and all chronic affections of the Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

**POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**

W. H. POWERS, Manager.

Wednesday, Oct. 18th, 19th

Thursday.

**MODJESKA**

and

**Otis Skinner.**

Supported by a competent company of players.

WEDNESDAY, EVENING, Merchant of Venice.

THURSDAY, EVENING, Mary Stuart.

PRICES, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c.

Scale of seats will commence Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock.

**POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**

W. H. POWERS, Manager.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 21

SATURDAY MATINEE.

**RHEA**

Will appear in the title role of a superb spectacular production, entitled,

**THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.**

Supported by a powerful dramatic company, including

W. S. HART, as Hiram of Tyre.

(DISCANT OF CAIRN.)

Magnificent scenery, beautiful costumes, appropriate music, and dramatic dances, complete the production.

N. B.—Notwithstanding the enormous cost of this production prices will be as follows: Front Row, 50c, 30c, 20c, and 10c; all other seats 15c; matinee 10c.

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**

W. H. POWERS, Manager.

SUNDAY, OCT. 19

And All the Week.

A. P. Pearson's Ballistic Production

**THE**

**POLICE**

**PATROL.**

Presented in Every Detail Just as Advertised.

Next Attraction—"White Slave."

Mat.—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

**POWERS' GRAND OPERA HOUSE.**

W. H. POWERS, Manager.

ONE NIGHT.

MONDAY, OCT. 23

First Time in Grand Rapids of the

Glorious Historical Drama,

**THE**

**ENSIGN**

The foremost American Play, interpreted by a

large and efficient company. Two carloads of machinery. The famous United States Marine Band, San Antonio, from 7 to 10 p. m.

Unsurpassed. Reserve seats open Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

**SMITH'S OPERA HOUSE.**

W. H. SMITH, Proprietor and Manager.

ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING

SUNDAY MATINEE, OCT. 19

And usual matinee on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

**2 BIG SHOWS COMBINED 2**

**SAM Lilly Clay Company**

—AND—

**T. JACK'S Old Age and Youth Co.**

(N. O. OLD TRICK)

A light, quick, original, and a new and

entirely new system of training. The famous United States Marine Band, San Antonio, from 7 to 10 p. m.

Unsurpassed. Reserve seats open Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00.

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